





## Vocational training in Jordan (Part I)

## Development brings change

By Dina Matar  
in the Jordan Times

VOCATIONAL TRAINING has been an investment in Jordan. Since the early 1970s, when changes in social attitudes brought on some changes in the country, thousands of Jordanians have turned to vocational-oriented careers. It had proven to be more rewarding than the traditional academic path.

Now, after nearly 10 years of rapid growth in the industrial sector, skilled labourers, technicians, engineers and other professionals are more in demand. Actually, demand for them is so great that many can be "choosy", in the sense that they can work in neighbouring countries where high pay has lured many to leave for the "lands of opportunity".

On the local scene, the proliferation of development plans has spawned more job opportunities. The new five-year plan (1981-1985) alone is estimated to provide for a total of 254,000 new job openings. The projected number is so high that officials here intend to continue with their long-term policy of importing foreign manpower to help meet the

demands of the growing industry. The vast opportunities for work have been compounded by a change in the social outlook.

Among the "elite" and middle-class, engineers, doctors, pharmacists and businessmen are preferred, and among the poorer section of the Jordanian society, most young men take on vocations that are likely to bring in quick economic returns to help support the large families. Now, instead of hearing the question, "what do you do?" "one often hears," how much do you earn?"

The impact of development plans has reached the rural areas, where the descendants of generations of farming families have left their land to seek higher wages and more opportunities in urban

areas. To meet the great need for manpower in the country, many institutions have focused their attention on training the young. The first government institution to venture into this field was the Ministry of Education, which opened an industrial school in the early 1920s. Last year, community colleges unanimously decided to gear their programmes towards more vocational-oriented studies. And, both Jordanian universities have made it a point to open new doors for the young generation. The medicine, pharmacy, engineering and architecture departments at both universities are flooded with hundreds of applications each year, and many have to be turned down.

Apart from the Ministry of Education and the two universities, the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), established in 1976, has taken the responsibility to produce skilled and efficient labourers ready to work in or outside Jordan.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) has also played a role in helping the country meet the growing demand for labour. Its two centres near Amman boast of graduating generations of skilled technicians and labourers.

The Jordanian Armed Forces also vouches for a great number of Jordan's skilled labourers, and its programmes have won it the highest esteem.

The industrial boom has made it clear to planners in Jordan that vocational training should be a priority. Now, efforts are concentrated to induce more females to join vocational training pro-

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first of a six-part series in which Dina Matar reports in depth on vocational training in Jordan. In today's article, the writer examines the shift in social attitudes on vocations as a result of development and categorises the various level of occupations accepted in Jordan.

gramme — not an easy task by any means, since the Jordanian social structure still finds it unsuitable for a girl to undertake what has been traditionally considered a man's job. But, indications are that a change is brewing up in the air, since some girls have already ventured into the field.

In Jordan, vocations are categorised according to the levels of skill. There are professionals, technicians, craftsmen, skilled workers and limited-skill workers. Each level corresponds to a special type of training. According to VTC Director Munther Al Masri, the professional level corresponds to a university degree; the technician level to a community college degree, which — irrespective of the specialisation — takes up to two years spent at a community college after secondary school; the craftsman level corresponds to a three-year secondary programme provided in Jordan's industrial

and other secondary schools; the skilled labour level corresponds to two or three years of intensive training, usually carried out in many vocational training centres in the country.

Mr. Masri explained that the duration of the course is not the real criterion. "The craftsman level is naturally a more balanced type of education," Mr. Masri told the Jordan Times, "since the trainees spend 40 per cent of their schooling in practical training and the rest is allocated to technical theory, pure science, and general cultural programmes." The skilled labour level "emphasises practical training, taking up about 60 per cent of the two-year course," he added.

Mr. Masri said that craftsmen, on the other hand, have more chances of mobility, since those who join the course have acquired higher educational standards.

Trainees who join the skilled-

level programmes are those who feel they cannot cope with academic subjects, and those who want quick academic returns, he said.

The last category, but not the least in its numbers, is the limited-skill level, which comprises 100 per cent practical training. "This exists only on the job; institutions don't undertake training programmes for this level," Mr. Masri said, "and it usually comprises dropouts from compulsory schools in the country."

One, however, might look at vocational training from another perspective — identification by means of its various fields of specialisation. There is the industrial sector, comprising engineering, construction and electrical power training programmes; the agricultural sector and the services sector which includes paramedical, secretarial and office work programmes, Mr. Masri said.

A third way of categorising vocational training is by determining whether it is done institutionally or on the job. "In the institutional type, the trainee is a full-time student, who has very little to do with employment; He acquires his practical skills in the school or centre. In the other type, called in-plant training, the trainee is more or less employed. In other words, in-plant training is called on-the-job training," Mr. Masri said.

Where professionals and technicians are concerned, Jordan is exclusively institutional. The in-plant system, however, is still young. It was initiated only five years ago at the VTC, and makes use of institutional centres in the

country. "This is done with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education," Mr. Masri pointed out, adding that Jordan has been a pioneer in this aspect. "Since this cooperation offers an integrated approach to the preparation of manpower in the country." Although Jordan has achieved a great deal in its vocational training programmes, the fact that any educational practical policy needs at least ten years to reap the projected results has been one of the bottlenecks of vocational training.

Labour mobility — considered a sacred right for every labourer — has brought on some negative consequences. Many industries suffer from the noticeable turnover rate, which is due to the migration of labourers to nearby countries where the pay is more alluring.

But, government officials cannot do anything about it, because if the outflow were to be restricted for one reason or another, Jordan would be faced with a surplus in its working corps, while Jordan would need another ten years to meet the requirements of its development projects, if doors were left open for labourers to leave.

Mr. Masri summed it up by saying: "It is a vicious circle. We cannot stop the outflow and, at the same time, we need to import foreign manpower to satisfy the country's needs."

When it all started in the 1970s, vocational training was still unpopular and considered menial. But, the initiation of development plans has toppled the social standards. Now, vocational training is actually "prestigious."

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## NATIONAL

# American feminist offers ideas on equality for women in 1980s

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Donna E. Shalala, the youngest president ever of the 110-year old Hunter College in New York City, told an audience of 50 women on Saturday afternoon that women who are in positions of power should actively participate in achieving equality for other women.

Dr. Shalala was giving a lecture on the role of women in the 1980s at the invitation of the Jordanian Women's Union. She said that speaking from the point of view of an American woman in power, she felt that most feminist views are expressed by women who are out of power.

Two basic premises underlie the discussion of the role of women in the 1980s, she said. The first is that strategies made for and by women who have attained to positions of power, and are hence able to influence women's issues, should be more "comprehensive" to enable them to carry more weight. The second premise relating to enhancing the role of women in public life in the 1980s is that women in power cannot be considered to have made any significant feminist achievements, if they do not exert any efforts to help other women to advance — both collectively and individually.

To areas that must be central to any discussion of this subject are education and work, Dr. Shalala said. She stressed that any changes in favour of women in these two areas would in no way detract from the role of Arab women in the family.

Referring to the difficulties faced by working women all over the world, she pointed out that although more women were joining the workforce, they are assigned less well-paid jobs than men, often receiving lower salaries than men for the same job. This, she said, has served to put many women throughout the

world below the poverty line, so that the problems of women and poverty go hand-in-hand.

As an indication of the trend among U.S. women towards joining the workforce, Dr. Shalala said that now only 16 per cent of U.S. households are conventional "nuclear" families, in which the wife remains in the home without taking up employment. Nevertheless, she said, there has not been enough change on the professional scene to enable many women to get well-paid, challenging and promising jobs.

Most women, Dr. Shalala said, still get "dead-end, low-level jobs with few chances of promotion." It is here that Dr. Shalala feels that women who have attained positions of power and responsibility can help, by pressing for legal reforms and organisational restructuring to offer women equal professional opportunities.

Married women with family responsibilities are often discriminated against professionally because of their family commitments, Dr. Shalala said. On the other hand, professionally dedicated women are often accused by their families of neglecting their home obligations. Those who manage to keep up with both professional and family commitments often do so at their own personal expense, and end up by being accused all round of "letting themselves go," Dr. Shalala said.

## Reform the workplace

According to Dr. Shalala, the answer to this dilemma lies in reforms at work, so that family ties and work commitments do not compete, but go hand-in-hand. She expressed the opinion that places of employment should be organised in such a way as to provide comfort leisure and facilities such as day-care centres, so that family commitments will not lead to the "professional paralysis" of working wives and mothers. "It is the workplace that should reform, not women," Dr. Shalala said.

With regard to education and its ability to enhance the role of women in the 1980s, Dr. Shalala said that educational systems around the world should be more sensitive to women's needs. She said older women should be given opportunities to obtain higher education, pointing out that the student body of 18,000 at Hunter College included 500 women over 65 years old.

She deplored role stereotyping in school textbooks, and said that she is working to eliminate male and female occupational stereotypes from school education. She gave equal importance to her efforts to include women leaders and historical figures in history textbooks, to make the younger generation receptive to the concept of women attaining positions of authority.

After Dr. Shalala spoke, the floor was open to discussion, and the audience eagerly questioned her on her views. Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti asked Dr. Shalala for suggestions on the idea of getting married women jobs in fields that are short on staff through introducing flexible part-time schedules. Dr. Shalala said job cycles could be changed to accommodate married women. A part-time schedule that would accommodate a young mother's family commitments could later be changed to a full-time schedule once her children were of school-going age, she pointed out.

Dr. Shalala is a third-generation American of Lebanese origin. Her grandparents immigrated to the United States in the early 20th century. She told the Jordan Times that she feels that she is "both an American and an Arab". Besides being an experienced and able urban specialist, she is an expert budgeter, and served from 1975-1977 as director and first treasurer of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, which was set up to rescue New York City from its financial crisis. Besides

being president of the co-educational Hunter College, she is also principal of the Hunter elementary and high schools.

This is Dr. Shalala's fourth visit to Jordan. She said that she was struck by the growth of Amman since she had last seen it 15 years ago. Her current visit is partly for touristic purposes, but will also enable her to meet Jordanian women to discuss issues of concern to the women's movement everywhere.

There is no inconsistency between equality for women and the family as an institution, she asserted. The changes that would be introduced due to the achievement of equality for women might lead to changes in man-woman relationships as well as in society at large, she said; but described such changes as part of the dynamic change that affects society for the better.

## Foreign minister receives departing Austrian envoy

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem today received the non-resident Austrian ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Franz Parak, who bade the minister farewell at the end of his term as ambassador here. Dr. Parak has been transferred to the Austrian president's office.

Mr. Qasem thanked Dr. Parak for his efforts in strengthening Jordanian-Austrian friendship and developing relations of cooperation between the two countries. He wished him success at his new post.

Dr. Parak's successor will be a resident ambassador since the Austrian government has decided to open an embassy in Amman.

Dr. Parak was accredited to the Hashemite Court on March 23, 1978.

Mr. Qasem also received British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Bedford Urwick. They discussed ways

## Queen Noor to graduate nurses

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — A ceremony will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor at Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture tomorrow for the graduation of the 27th class of midwives, the 26th class of nurses and the fourth class of nurses specialising in midwifery.

The graduates, 46 nurses, 18 midwives and nine nurses with midwifery specialisation, will receive diplomas from Queen Noor at the ceremony organised by the Ministry of Health.

The graduates were turned out from the Jordanian Nursing College which was established in 1953.

## 69 end geographic centre training



AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The fourth class of students at the Jordan National Geographic (JNGC) graduated today at a ceremony held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The centre's director, Col. Ra'fat Al Majali, made a speech on the occasion outlining JNGC's achievement, especially in connection with producing maps and plans for Jordanian towns and villages, and preparing various types of maps for use by government departments.

He also paid tribute to cooperation between

Jordan and France in the field of geographic engineering.

The 69 graduates, who had obtained training in geographic engineering and cartography, received their diplomas from Crown Prince Hassan at the end of the ceremony. Prince Hassan also presented prizes to those excelling in their studies.

Later, Prince Hassan opened an JNGC exhibition of maps and photographs of various Jordanian towns and villages drawn to various scales and containing detailed statistics.

to develop bilateral relations. He also received Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafeek Nishanov for a review of bilateral relations and means to develop these relations.

## YWCA Choir seeks more talent for Spring show

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The YWCA Choir, coming off a highly acclaimed series of Christmas concerts, has started making plans for a 1982 Spring Concert, and will begin rehearsals for it this week.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. Karim Bawab, will hold rehearsals every Tuesday evening at the YWCA ball, near Third Circle, Jabal Amman. The first rehearsal will be Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1982 from 8-10 p.m.

Membership in the choir is open to all people with an interest in singing, and any prospective new members are asked to attend the Tuesday rehearsal.

## 7,144 work permits issued in December

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Ministry of Labour employment offices issued 7,144 work permits last month.

These included 4,967 work permit in Amman, 1,270 permits in Aqaba, 208 in Irbid, 476 in Zarqa, 130 in Ma'an, 81 in Salt and 12 in Deir Alla.

## Disabled visit disabled painter's show



AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — Several disabled children from Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped today visited the exhibition of paintings by disabled Lebanese artist Mohammad Wafa Sinnu, held at the Jordan National Gallery. The exhibition was opened last Thursday under the auspices of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The children saw Mr. Sinnu demonstrate his painting talent (photo). The exhibition is part of the activities of the International Year of the Disabled.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### 192 cooking oil gallons confiscated

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — A committee from the Ministry of Supply, in cooperation with a representative from Amman Municipality, has confiscated 192 gallons of cooking oil from a warehouse in Souk Al Sukkar, according to a ministry official. He said the quantity would be destroyed because the oil was found not fit for human consumption. He explained that the expiry date on the use of the oil has long elapsed. He said there was no danger to the public since the shipment was confiscated before any of it could be sold. He stressed that Ministry of Supply inspectors regularly inspect warehouses and stores in Amman to make sure of the quality and prices of foodstuffs.

### Badran receives Atiqi

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred in his office today Mr. Abdul Rahman Salem Al Atiqi, economic affairs adviser to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh. Mr. Atiqi arrived here last night on a private visit which will last several days. He owns a residence in Salt. Mr. Badran also received Mr. Hani Al Khasawneh, Jordan's ambassador to the Soviet Union and later received Amman Mayor Isam Al Ajlouni, Mr. Hamdallah Al Nabulsi, the Housing Corporation director and Mr. Mohammad Kallani, director of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority.

### NCC to consider municipal law, loans

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) holds a regular session tomorrow to study a report by its legal committee on a draft amendment to the country's municipal law. The council is also expected to refer a number of draft laws covering agreements, concluded between the government and several funds to finance Jordanian development projects, to its financial committee for further study in preparation for endorsement. Among these agreements is one for a \$25 million loan from the World Bank, which is to be used for finance electricity projects in Jordan.

### Needy get JD 18,358 from Zakat Fund

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — Needy families in Jordan received JD 18,358 from the Zakat Fund in 1981, a spokesman for the fund said today. Benevolent donors have contributed a total of JD 21,318 to the Zakat Fund during the past year, he said.

### Awqaf to build, complete 248 mosques

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs has drawn up a plan to build and complete 248 mosques in Jordan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. According to the plan, two large mosques will be built in Ma'an and Aqaba, 88 mosques will be completed in various parts of Jordan and 158 mosques will be built in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Ma'an, Al Karak, the Jordan Valley, Salt, Ajloun, Tafilah, Mafrq, Karak and Madaba. The project will cost JD 1.68 million of which JD 1.25 million will come in donations.

### Citizenship applications approved

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The cabinet today granted Jordanian citizenship to 19 Arab expatriates of Palestinian origin, in addition to a Lebanese, a Syrian and a Saudi Arabian. The cabinet also approved a request by a Jordanian national to relinquish his citizenship for an Austrian citizenship.

## 'Allan centre starts two training courses

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The Princess Rahma Community Centre at Allan today opened two training courses, one in typing and the other in dress-making and weaving, for girls living in the town of Allan and neighbouring villages.

### Engineers start planning seminar

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — A seminar for the engineers of the planning department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment began in Amman today.

The 22 participants in the five-day seminar will receive lectures on the planning of cities and villages, building licences, industries and regional planning.

A spokesman for the centre said transport facilities will be provided for the trainees.

The 'Allan centre also opened today a children's club at the village of Umm Al 'Amad south of here. The club accommodates 30 children from the village aged between three and five. 'Allan centre provided the club with furniture while the Umm Al 'Amad village council is providing the nurse to take charge of the club and the children.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with slight rise in temperature, and winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	14
Aqaba	10	21
Deserts	2	15
Jordan Valley	12	20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 60 per cent, Aqaba 15 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- Paintings by Mohammad Wafa Sinnu, at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.
- The Canadian Photography Exhibition, at the Jordan International Hotel.
- Architect and Computer (A Man - Machine - System), an exhibition by the Goethe Institute with the Association of Engineers, at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

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Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

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## Good luck

THE AGREEMENT between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- more commonly referred to as North and South Yemen -- on a draft constitution as the basis of merging the two states into a single country will be greeted by both satisfaction and scepticism in the Arab World. The satisfaction stems from the feeling that the initial path towards greater coordination and cooperation among the individual Arab states seems, to pass naturally through small-scale, localised integration efforts such as this. The scepticism derives from the chronic inability of attempts of this sort to survive past the incubation stage. The two Yemens have been talking about unification for more years than we would like to recall. Yet we are certain that we reflect the feelings of the overwhelming majority of Arabs when we say that this latest attempt deserves the support and encouragement of all people in the Arab World.

The interesting trend that has developed in the past decade has been to institute people-to-people ties among Arab states that have proved themselves virtually impervious to subsequent political differences among the countries involved. This is a sign of political maturity and farsightedness that should augur well for the future of the Arab World and all of us who believe in the concept of Arabism and unified Arab action. We hope the leaders of all the people of Yemen continue on the same road that others have travelled before them, and build upon the lessons of the past by starting with practical, realistic policies that can be expanded and strengthened in the future.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### History may repeat itself

AL DUSTOUR: The Italian foreign minister ended his talks and discussions with Jordanian officials yesterday. When he met with His Majesty King Hussein he understood the hopes Jordan pins on the European Community's support for the efforts to establish a peace based on justice. He also realised that Jordan expects Italy to do its best in crystallising a new European stand and in preventing an explosion in the region. Italy and its partners understand that if such an explosion takes place Europe will be the first to be harmed by its results.

The Italian foreign minister has stressed that Italy is committed to the Venice Declaration but this statement does not relieve Italy from exerting efforts to convince the rest of the European Community of returning to the spirit of the Venice Declaration in dealing with the crisis of the issue, namely the Palestinian issue and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This is the crux of the conflict which international Zionism is trying to press all international parties not to deal with. International Zionism is doing its best not to permit the international community to deal with the issue in light of the values and the principles upon which the United Nations was founded -- the principles and values which guarantee the peoples right to self-determination.

Europe, like the Arab World, is suffering from division and foreign influence. Europe has had historical ties with the Arab World. These ties have been important for both the Arabs and the Europeans.

Historians say that Arab civilisation entered Europe through the Italian islands. Is there a chance for history to repeat itself? Will Europe understand the rights of the Arabs and its commitment to the United Nations? We hope that the reversal of the French stand will not impose a setback on the other contacts and dialogues established between Europe and the Arab World.

### Italy can save the day

AL RA'I: The Jordanian-Italian talks, held on the occasion of the visit paid to Jordan by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, were of a unique standard expressing the good relations that link the two friendly countries.

The Italian minister was briefed by His Majesty King Hussein on the firm Arab stand. The King reviewed the development of the Palestinian issue and its importance as a central issue and the indispensable principles for establishing the just and comprehensive peace in the region. The King also spoke about the importance of the Italian role in bringing about a European effort, thus stressing the Arab view of what Italy can do, within the framework of the European group, in order to move Europe towards the establishment of real peace in the region and the consolidation of the European understanding that the aggressive Israeli practices will not affect the Arabs only but the Europeans as well.

It is only fair to say that the Italian minister's assurance that Italy and the European Community are committed to the Venice Declaration must be looked at as an Italian effort to alleviate the Arab anxiety caused by the statements of French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson when he visited Israel.

But the fact remains that the European Community is called upon to put the effort into practice in order to strengthen the Arab confidence in the European role.

The Jordanian-Italian relations have been characterised by mutual trust and respect. They have the chance to grow now, particularly by Italy's participation in Jordan's development projects.

These positive relations and Italy's role in crystallising a positive European stand will have a good influence on Italian-Arab relation in the Arab region.

## DE FACTONOMICS

### Readings in the 1982 Government budget

By T.A. Jaber

The 1982 budget of the Jordan Government was approved last week by the relevant authorities. Thus, we have started our fiscal year on time with a development-oriented expansionary budget.

In Jordan, as in many other developing countries, the government budget is the most important annual economic document in terms of its weight and widespread effect on the national economic activities. It reveals many government policies and actions during the year under consideration.

Among such policies include taxation, foreign and local borrowing, expansion of government services, level of employment in the government machinery, developmental expenditures, major development projects, deficit financing, inflationary impact, and others.

One can even calculate from the budget document the number of cars to be purchased by the government, the number of schools, clinics and offices to be built, the length of new roads, additional computer facilities, and many other detailed information which are useful for economic analysis and which provide a summary of business possibilities for private enterprises.

Accordingly, the 1982 budget should be duly assessed. An additional justification for its importance is the fact that the budget comes as the first one to be formulated in the light of the second five-year development plan 1981-85 and thus reflects the plan's priorities and magnitude.

We recall that the plan was not adopted on time but rather delayed for a full year. Since we consider in Jordan that the government budget stands for the annual development plan, the 1981 budget was prepared in the absence

of the five-year plan but on the basis of on-going projects.

What more can we read in the 1982 budget?

When discussing a budget, one is tempted to consider first its volume. The volume of budget has been increasing in the last few years at a rate higher than the rate of inflation. The 1982 budget amounts to \$2.4 billion and increased by 20 per cent over the previous year. Taking the average rate of inflation of 10 per cent annually, this year's budget records a real increase of the same rate.

Distinction should be made between the consumption and the investment portions of the budget. While current expenditure is rising by 16 per cent, capital expenditure increases by 26 per cent, representing another favourable trend in the government fiscal policy.

The present budget classification does not end itself to a direct identification of the developmental expenditures. This requires a detailed study of each item and a reclassification which a researcher can do with after making assumptions.

However, an approximate figure for such expenditure can be derived from the total capital spending minus repayments of debts. The resulting amount of JD 331 million comes very close to the government investment commitment in the plan. This is also another positive aspect of the 1982 budget.

The Jordanian Government's capacity to generate local revenues is remarkable. An increasing portion of the current expenditure is being met by local revenues, a target which has been always in the minds of policymakers. However, the income tax estimates are still below our potential

and some modern techniques should be used to gather more information on taxable incomes. Custom revenues move almost in regression with the value of imports.

Revenue transfers from the Central Bank are the third most important local source. If we also take into account the Bank's advances of JD 100 million to the government and its portfolio of treasury bills and bonds, the Bank stands as a major financier of the treasury.

Another trend that can be noted in the budget is the large capital allocation for the public corporations and institutions vis-a-vis the government ministries and department except ministries of public works, transport and finance. For the last ministry, the bulk of its capital allocations are geared towards debt repayments and financial contributions to other agencies. No wonder then to note the pressure to branch out of the government direct machinery into public corporations.

The budget continues also to have a physical bias, namely, the allocation of increasing funds for the sectors and projects which involve construction and the purchase of materials and equipments. While on the other hand, it does not offer new inducements to attract and retain the needed qualified personnel.

Of course, the wage bill is a major component in the budget, but the quality of government services needs more attention, even if it was at the expense of some physical accumulation.

There is a lot to read in the budget document. One may concentrate on its developmental impact, its subsidy content, its deficit, its dichotomy... etc. In this commentary, I have touched on some of its overall aspects.

# Arab views on security

By Dr. Khalil Salim

The following article is adapted from a lecture delivered by the author in Rome last month at an international conference organised by the Financial Times newspaper of London. The conference, to discuss global economic and political issues, was attended by senior government officials and private sector leaders from Europe, North America and the Third World. Dr. Khalil Salim was asked to address the gathering in his capacity as Secretary General of the Arab Thought Forum, the pan-Arab research institute recently established with its headquarters in Amman. Dr. Salim is General Manager of the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan) and a member of the National Consultative Council.

I am no expert on "Security" in the Middle East, but I would like to share with you a layman's understanding of the "Security Problem" in simple language which does not lead itself to the jargon of strategists or militarists.

May I contend, first, that security is a state of mind; it is a function of peace. People or states in the Middle East might enjoy a sense of security if they were given the opportunities to exercise their independence, freedom and human rights, and to labour for their development and well-being in their homelands, within recognised and secure borders, free from internal or external threats. This sense of security is the firmest foundation for building the present and shaping the future in the interest of the people, the state and the world at large.

In application of this general definition of security, I would suggest to you that the dominant reality in the M.E. today is Israel's false security based on militaristic supremacy and the denial of security to the Palestinians and the neighbouring Arab States. Jordan has tried in the past ten years to spearhead the Arab efforts towards a peaceful settlement based on mutual acceptance and recognition by both parties, which is the only foundation for real security.

May I contend, secondly, that in the recent history of the Middle East, we can delineate two serious Western commitments: a commitment to the security of Israel at the expense of Palestinian security, and a commitment to the security of the flow of oil from the Middle East to the West. I shall deal with each of these commitments separately, in spite of the fact that they sometimes converge to represent two sides of the same coin.

The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was the earliest Western commitment to the establishment to a Jewish national home in Palestine. Unjust as it was, the Declaration took notice of the fact that the Jewish people in Palestine were less than 5% of the total number of Palestinian Arabs and owned less than 2% of the land.

The Declaration stipulated: "it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine".

The three decades of the British Mandate in Palestine witnessed all kinds of prejudiced and discriminatory measures against the Palestinian Arabs in favour of transforming the "national home" into a "national state". The repercussions of the British policies in Palestine were eloquently described by the Right Honourable Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons debate on Jan. 26, 1949. He said: "The (Palestinian) Arabs feel as profoundly as the Jews that in the problem of Palestine, right is on their side. They consider that for the Arab population, which has been occupying Palestine for more than 20 centuries, to be turned out of their lands and homes to make way for another race is a profound injustice. We understand how this strikes the Arabs, all the Arab people, not only their Governments, and we should consider how the British people would have reacted if a similar demand had been on us. Suppose we had been asked to give up a slice of Scotland, Wales or Cornwall to another race, and the present inhabitants had been compelled to make way. I think there might have been trouble in this House, and possibly outside...."

"The (Palestinian) Arabs believe that for what they regard as a new and an alien state to be carved out of Arab Land by a foreign force, against the wishes and over the protests of the inhabitants, is a profound injustice. The (Palestinian) Arabs believe that it is contrary to the right of self-determination and to the principles of the United Nations. I am giving the House and the country their arguments, because there is so much propaganda on the other side, and I think it is sometimes forgotten that the (Palestinian) Arabs are in the world. They point to the fact that since Britain gave up the mandate... 500,000 (Palestinian) Arabs have been driven from their homes. In Jaffa, which was an Arab town of 70,000 allotted to the (Palestinian) Arabs by the Assembly Resolution of 1947, there are now, so I am informed, only 5000 Arabs...."

"The fact is that 500,000 (Palestinian) Arabs are gone; they are refugees, and I do not think they walked out voluntarily.... Do let us be fair and just. If we proceed on those lines, then I think that in the end we shall get a solution, but I must state the facts and the fact is that there are over 500,000 (Palestinian) Arab refugees, and the marvel to me is that the conscience of the world has been so little stirred over that tragedy. I hate the refugee problem. I think that the driving of poor innocent people from their homes, whether it is in Germany by Hitler, or by anybody else, and making the ordinary working people of the place suffer, is a crime, and we really ought to join together to stop it if we can."

The United States was the first to recognise the new state of Israel "carved out of Arab land" and to extend to it moral, economic and

military aid. Israel was always portrayed as the small peace-loving country in a vast, antagonistic Arab World. It was the underdog, and as such, it was accorded overwhelming sympathy and support. To protect its people from imaginary Arab threats, and to ensure, at all times, its military supremacy, Israel was provided with arsenals of armaments and with the most modern technological devices and weapons. In its wars with the Arabs, which Israel started under different pretexts, it came out victorious; it exploited its victories to expand the territories allotted to it under the U.N. Resolutions which created Israel. Now, Israel occupies the total area of Palestine. In addition, Israel occupies Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese territories.

Where are the three and a half million Palestinians descendants of the "non-Jewish communities" who inhabited Palestine and owned its land in 1917? If the R.H. Mr. Bevin were alive today, he would be shocked to see, thirty years later, the serious aggravation of this tragedy. The number of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons has doubled; at least two million Palestinians are in diaspora. Arab Palestinians in Israel are treated as second or third class citizens.

Arab Palestinians in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are denied, under Israeli occupation, their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Israeli Military Authorities demolish Palestinians' homes, expropriate their lands, close their schools and universities, suppress their cultural identity, defame their holy places, shoot their school children, imprison their young and old, torture men and women, deport their leaders from their homeland and massacre innocent people by massive land and air raids. All these criminal acts, in a cruelly ironic way reminiscent of the Nazis, are committed in the name of Israeli security. The mushrooming of settlements in the Occupied Territories is reconciled by the same logic.

If any Palestinian rebels against these oppressive measures, and tries to call the attention of the world's conscience to his existence, plight and rights, he is labelled a "terrorist" and stigmatised with all the horrors and evils of terrorism. Under other circumstances, such a revolutionary is called a "liberator" or a "freedom fighter". The irony of the matter is the refusal of Mr. Begin or Mr. Shamir to meet with Mr. Arafat, as though the world has totally forgotten Mr. Begin's massacre, or the blowing up of the King David Hotel, or the assassination of Lord Moyne and Count Bernadotte, or so many other acts of Zionist terror in the 1930's and 1940's that launched the modern era of violence in Palestine.

The liquidation of so many Palestinian leaders, intellectuals and journalists, by Mossad the Israeli Intelligence Agency, are not "terrorist" crimes, they are sheer defences of Israel's security. Israel has the guts to use the same justification for flying American pla-

I hate this word "control" but I shall bypass it, to make the following remarks:

1. It is appalling to see how many myths are associated with Arab oil and spread by anti-Arab propaganda. It is a myth:

- that the rise of oil prices is the cause of Western inflation and economic recessions,  
- that Arab oil surpluses are hot money in the turbulent international money markets,  
- that oil money is spent mainly on the satisfaction of Sheikhs' whims & lusts.

In this context, the Zionist organs continue to discredit the Arab image; they tell lies, swallow their lies, and, one day not very far away, will be poisoned by these lies.

2- After Jamal Abdel Nasir nationalised the Suez Canal Co., we witnessed in the Western countries a furious uproar, in spite of the smooth & free passage of oil tankers in the Canal. Later, and in collusion between Israel, France and Britain, the Suez War was waged against Egypt! On the other hand, when the East Bank of the Canal was occupied by Israel in 1967, and oil tankers had to go a long way around the cape of Africa, the Western users of the Canal & importers of oil were strangely timid and silent and built bigger tankers. To Israeli aggression and intemperance, the West has reacted with self-contradiction, inconsistencies and the adoption of two sets of principles for the same problem.

3- The use of oil as a "strategic weapon" is rather doomed to failure, in the short run, by sharing oil supplies and stocks, freezing of monetary reserves, cutting food, technological and arms supplies, and perhaps by the rapid deployment of forces. Saudi Arabia increased its oil production to meet the actual shortage of oil supplies due to the Iranian-Iraqi war, to an extent that this war seems to be completely forgotten, if not encouraged. This should not mean that a long term option for the use of oil as a strategic weapon is not possible or cannot be effective.

4- The real threats to the steady flow of oil to the West are internal and external. The internal ones are fundamentalist revolutions, like the Iranian example: local wars, like the Iraqi-Iranian war; civil disturbances, like the Lebanese example; and popular undermining of oil installations. The Palestinians' frustrations and disappointments with the partisan policies of the United States have to be reckoned with in safeguarding the steady flow of oil to the West.

The external threats can take many forms, from many sources. The Americans try to exaggerate the Soviet threat, especially after the intervention of Russian troops in Afghanistan. The Muslims and Arabs deplore this intervention, but no Arab statesman is ready to divert his attention from real to hypothetical dangers. The Israeli opposition to the sale of AWACS points to the more serious and realistic threat to the independence, freedom and natural wealth of the Arab oil-producing countries.

5- His Majesty King Hussein's

views on this matter might be recalled. He advised that:

a- "The Gulf (must be) declared a 'neutral Zone' by superpowers with guarantees of non-interference. It would be in their own interest to do so, otherwise a collision is almost inevitable."

b- "The defence of the Gulf (must be) left to the States of the Gulf...."

c- The Gulf States, in their turn, guarantee an uninterrupted oil supply to their customers....

d- To avoid any possibility of an oil embargo, or the use of oil as a strategic economic weapon, the Super Powers, and particularly the United States, concentrate on the early and honourable solution to the problem of Palestine....

e- As the world we live in is by no means a "Cloud Cuckoo Land", a Gulf States should be encouraged to call for assistance from a super or medium power if their independence and natural integrity is threatened....

The problem of security in the Middle East is rather complex and difficult to resolve in the absence of a comprehensive, lasting and just Arab-Israeli peace in the Area. It is our obligation to wage against a militaristic concept of security through geography and the occupation and colonisation of land. Modern technological arms render this security inadequate and charged with more risks and dangers. We must wage against security through power, supremacy in the battlefield, nuclear options and bi-lateral pacts with external super powers. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. An arms race in the region will not only waste resources which are badly needed for development; it will involve the Middle East in any East-West confrontation, and it will put human lives & development projects at the mercy of the press of a button.

We hope to see the United States recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and statehood, look to the security problem as equally reciprocal to both Israelis & Palestinians, and cut its support to Israeli aggression and expansion in return for which Israel could expect the only lasting form of security that is tested and sanctioned by history: security by acceptance and recognition by one's neighbours.

We hope to see Europe continue urgently to work toward a political settlement on the basis of the Venice Declaration, move from principles to their practical implementation, and provide the necessary guarantees of peace which should be specific, precise, contractual, public, automatic, reliable, reciprocal and multilateral.

These guarantees should also be positive in allaying fears of expansion, and vulnerability and mutual suspicion, according to all parties a sense of security, and convincing them that their shares in the fruits of peace are fair and abundant. The Fahd Plan is an attempt towards this end.

Whether in the Middle East, Europe or the United States, man remains the center of gravity: his human rights, welfare and prosperity must remain our major concern.



## ECONOMY

# Brandt Commission pledges to bridge haves and have nots

KUWAIT, Jan. 10 (R) — The Brandt Commission on world development pledged today to continue its campaign to narrow the economic gap between the rich and poor countries of the world.

The commission's chairman, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt said it would meet

once or twice more this year.

A communique issued today after a two-day commission meeting said members were so concerned with the need for urgent action they agreed to examine ways to advance a new, updated emergency programme for the Third World.

Mr. Brandt told a news conference today the full commission meeting would be supplemented by gatherings of smaller groups of commissioners and continued lobbying by individual members.

Delegates were optimistic about the future of the commission, former in 1977 after the

collapse of North-South talks in Paris.

The commissioners discussed the idea of a new international agency to finance exploitation of energy in non-oil Third World countries and Mr. Brandt said they backed its establishment.

One idea previously mooted has been an energy affiliate attached to the World Bank, but the United States has opposed the idea on the basis it would increase the bureaucracy of the world financial institutions.

The Kuwaiti minister said his country was positive about an energy affiliate but stressed it should have a universal membership.

"We should be careful of not thinking at this initial stage about an institution without the Americans, nor am I saying that if they say no we are definitely and infinitely not interested," he said.

## Islamic commission to discuss 60 proposals of joint venture

KARACHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — The Islamic Commission for Economic Affairs set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference last year will consider 60 joint venture proposals at its meeting scheduled Jan. 16-19 Tripoli, according to an official of the Karachi-based International Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Commodity Exchange.

Samp C. Onaran of Turkey, before leaving for Jeddah Friday, told reporters the purpose of this proposed meeting of commission is to seek financial backing for these projects from the Islamic Development Fund based in Jeddah.

Mr. Onaran, secretary-general of the International Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Commodity Exchange, said he would hold discussions with officials of the Islamic Secretariat prior to the Tripoli meeting next week.

He said, before his departure, that of the 60 joint projects proposals selected for consideration, 20 have been submitted by private and public sectors in Pakistan.

Mr. Onaran said the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to meet in Islamabad Feb. 14-17 will consider not only the

recommendations of the Tripoli meeting of the economic commission, but would also take up industrial projects proposed by the Pakistan government in the public sector for which financial assistance is needed.

In the meantime, the Islamic

chamber was conducting studies to identify the existing industrial capacity in each Islamic country and secondly to determine different sectors for investments within Islamic countries. The studies are in an advanced stage, Mr. Onaran said.

## Wind power energy alternative



BONN (Dad) — This wind power prototype, backed by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology, has an estimated annual output of 17-22 kilowatts. It would save the equivalent of 5,000-7,000 tons of coal and reduce dependence on ene-

rgy imports. The wind is ready to harness along the North Sea and Baltic coastlines of the Federal Republic of Germany, but too many wind power stations would be an eyesore, conservationists warn.

## Uranium: China opens the door to the W

By Alain Cass

China's decision to lift the veil of secrecy from its uranium sector and propose large-scale collaboration with the West is of historic importance.

Extensive discussions have already been held with the EEC and, for the first time ever, European officials have been allowed to visit Chinese uranium mines and refining facilities.

Talks are now under way which may lead to an exchange of workers, European assistance to China in developing this strategic sector and the possible sale of Chinese uranium to the Community.

Peking's decision to embark on such a programme must have been painfully difficult in more ways than one.

In the first place it drives a horse and cart through the cherished policy of self-reliance. A heavy debate is currently under way in China about the extent to which the country's drive for modernisation should be fuelled by foreign help. The issue of whether China should develop its nuclear industry and, if so, whether it should rely on Western expertise in doing so is at the heart of this debate.

The argument is not merely theoretical. China faces an energy crisis brought on by declining oil production, falling coal output and chronic inefficiency in the use of energy resources.

The World Bank estimates that oil output — around 106 million

tonnes this year — could fall to 100 million in 1985 and 95 million tonnes in 1990. The decision to allow foreign companies to prospect in the South China Sea means that the prospects for the 1990s look much brighter. But the immediate future is bleak and China could even become a net oil importer by 1990.

Another powerful argument against developing nuclear power in China is the need to boost coal output. Coal contributes about 70 per cent of total commercial energy. Output fell to 620 million tonnes last year and, although some new investments are planned over the next five years, production is unlikely to exceed 730 million tonnes by 1985 and 900 million by 1990.

China has huge reserves of coal but a major spending programme will be needed to keep production at levels sufficient to fuel even a moderate rate of economic growth.

There are also those in China who argue that nuclear power is unsafe — or at least not safe enough — and that more research is needed. China has its anti-nuclear lobby.

Perhaps the most potent argument is that developing uranium for peaceful purposes and building nuclear power stations will in-

evitably hand over a strategic sector to foreigners at a time when China is desperately short of foreign exchange and should be aiming at a more modest rate of economic growth firmly rooted in its own resources.

The likelihood is that if China decides to push ahead with the development of its uranium sector it will do so largely for export and not for use in an expanded nuclear power programme of its own.

The plan to enlist the European Community's help in developing China's potentially huge uranium sector still has a number of hurdles to clear, but all the signs are that both sides want it to work. A preliminary agreement may be reached when Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's energy chief, visits Peking in the spring.

Despite the present glut on the world uranium market, EEC officials handling the negotiations are arguing strongly that China could become a stable, long-term supplier of reasonably cheap uranium.

Reports that China recently embarked on the sale of "unrefined uranium" to a number of countries are unlikely to prove an insurmountable stumbling-block.

It now seems likely that China

sold a quantity of nuclear fuel to Argentina earlier this year. Some western officials also persist in believing that a similar sale was recently made to South Africa.

Of greater concern is the possibility that China may eventually flood the tightly-controlled uranium market with cheap exports.

Chinese uranium deposits were shrouded in secrecy until 1975, when a Russian geologist who had worked in China before the break

with Moscow in 19 the West bringing a prehensive account ntry's mineral dep.

One reason why it excessively sensitive uranium industry deposits appear China's outer rim.

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## Cook offers space oddity

LONDON, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Bored with the Bahamas? Fed up with Florida? Sick of skiing in Europe? Then try a trip to the moon.

British travel agent Thomas Cook is offering galactic tours, but only for those who happen to be around in the 25th century.

The firm has already issued a lavishly illustrated brochure offering what it describes as an "out of this world" holiday of a lifetime with a choice of no less than 22 interstellar stopovers.

Hotel Moonstone, for instance, offers air pressurised to the equivalent sea level on earth, plus magnifying panoramic windows in

every room and a floating balcony.

And, of course, there are babysitters for the children, who will be looked after free of charge by mama robots.

You can visit Mars, or Venus. Or if you want a different winter sports holiday, you can ski on the planet Europa. Your holiday will be complete with first-class chalet accommodation and your skis will have special boots to adjust to the low gravity.

No ski lifts, though. Instead, at the touch of a button, your galactic skis draw the snow beneath them as you glide — wait for it — upwards.

The brochure warns that Pluto

is only a place for loners. On Mars V, with its steamy climate, you can see the dawn in a green.

And the comforts of your hotel will include 175 restaurants run exclusively by telepathic waiters, an indoor forest and sports facilities ranging from cybernetic fishing to laser archery.

Though meant for a future generation of holiday-makers, galactic tours was born of down-to-earth fantasies.

"We've had people trying to register for space journeys for about 20 years," said Edmund Swinglehurst, group public relations manager for the worldwide travel firm.

The cost of extra-

num is unlikely to be errent to the Chin fundamental conce next few years is its foreign exchange.

The only real q might deter the E indeed anybody e enter into long-term Chinese uranium, is deals will come unde uld a new leadersl decide to change again and slam the outside world.

— Financial Tim

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran  
5:50 Laurel and Hardy  
6:05 Children's Programme  
6:30 Children's Programme  
7:20 Local Programme  
7:50 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Series  
9:30 Panorama  
10:10 Variety Show  
11:10 News in Arabic

## CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 Environmental Protection  
8:30 News in Arabic  
9:10 Comedy: Taxi  
10:00 Hart to Hart  
10:10 News in English  
10:15 Brideshead Revisited  
11:10 News in Arabic

## RADIO JORDAN

## 865 KHz AM &amp; 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:05 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Headlines  
10:05 Morning Show  
10:30 30-minute Theatre  
11:00 Sign off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:05 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 The Elton John Story  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumentals  
16:30 OK! Favourites  
17:00 French way of Life  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Sports Round-up  
18:30 News Desk  
19:00 Instrumentals  
19:30 Evening Show

## 21:00 News Summary

## 22:00 News Headlines

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

## 639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT  
04:00 Newscast 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peaches Choice 05:45 Words that Changed Lives 06:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Barber Shop Style 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Good Books 09:45 A Word in Edgeways 10:15 I Spy Fiction 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 Pageant of the Past 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Come, Let's to Bed, Says Sleepy Head 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:05 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peaches Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:05 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it

## VOICE OF AMERICA

## GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Cairo  
8:55 Agaba  
9:00 Damascus  
9:30 Jeddah  
9:40 Dhahran  
9:45 Kuwait  
9:50 Muscat, Dubai  
10:00 Doha, Bahrain  
10:05 Abu Dhabi  
10:10 Beirut, Larnaca  
10:55 Beirut (SR)  
14:00 Tripoli (LA)  
14:25 Moscow (SU)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
16:25 Beirut  
16:30 Cairo  
16:40 Bangkok  
17:00 Athens  
18:00 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)  
18:30 Paris (AF)  
18:50 London (BA)  
20:30 Cairo (EA)  
20:30 Beirut (MEA)  
24:20 Cairo (EA)  
01:00 Baghdad

## 01:00 Cairo

## 02:00 Baghdad

## DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo  
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
06:30 Damascus  
07:00 Agaba  
09:00 Cairo (EA)  
09:25 Kuwait  
11:00 Beirut (MEA)  
11:15 Amsterdam, New York  
11:30 Athens  
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
11:45 Tunis, Madrid  
12:00 Paris, London  
13:00 Beirut  
13:00 Muscat  
15:15 Tripoli (LA)  
15:30 Moscow (SU)  
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
19:00 Kuwait  
19:15 Dhahran  
19:30 Jeddah  
20:00 Cairo  
20:15 Baghdad  
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
21:35 Cairo (EA)  
22:00 Baghdad  
01:15 Cairo (EA)

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman:  
Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil  
56294/55814  
Wajih Barakat 38730/66982  
Zarga:  
Mishah Al Hijawwi 81217/82254  
Irbid:  
Mohammad Tawaleh 2034  
PHARMACIES:  
Amman:  
Al-Arabiyyah Al-Kubrah 23141  
Jabal Al Nujah 30327  
Al Nazif (Jabal Al Nazif) (—)  
Al-Quds 21370  
Al Wihdat (—)  
Zarga:  
Al Irbid 5257  
Aylaboni 5257

## TAXIS:

Al-Khayyam 41541  
Al-Ahram 63911  
Al Nahda 63006  
Bashar 71329  
Zeid 64476  
CULTURAL CENTRES  
American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.C.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel. 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Op-

## ning hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Year-round. Tel. 51760  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qar'a (Chadid Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweldah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweldah 37440  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:14  
Sunrise 6:27  
Dhuhr 11:44  
Asr 2:31  
Maghreb 4:50  
Isha 6:13

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3  
Police headquarters 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweldah 37440  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590  
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Asr 2:31  
Maghreb 4:50  
Isha 6:13

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 22096  
Cablegram or telegram 18

## MARKET PRICES

Broad Beans 5 400  
Apples (Golden) 2 200  
Apples (Double Red) 2 200  
Apples (Starken) 2 180  
Lemons 1 90  
Oranges (Ahu surra) 2 200  
Oranges (Shamoud) 1 120  
Oranges (local) 1 80  
Oranges (French) 1 100  
Cauliflowers 1 90  
Tangerine 1 200  
Bomali 1 120  
Carrot 1 120  
Turnips 1 100  
Chestnut 5 450  
Grapefruit 1 70  
Beet 1 110  
Lettuce (a head) 40

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 48.799  
Lebanese pound 272.7  
Syrian pound 158.8  
Iraqi dinar 916.8  
Kuwaiti dinar 1200.8  
Egyptian pound 341.6  
Qatari riyal 2.593  
UAE dirham 792.2  
Omani riyal 75.980  
U.S. dollar 38.340  
U.K. sterling 645.8  
W. German mark 150.2  
Swiss franc 185.5  
French franc 959.3  
Italian lire 928.1  
(for every 100)  
Japanese yen 153.4  
(for every 100)  
Dutch guilder 136.9  
Belgian franc 988.5  
Swedish crown 961.3

## INFORMATION

Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair serv 11







## FEATURES

## The Rolling Stones gather no moss in stone

NEW YORK — Nearly 20 years after they first instilled fear in many parents, the Rolling Stones now apparently pose more of a threat as tough competitors to other businessmen than as corrupters of youth.

The Stones have developed their musical style while honing their marketing skills so that their brand of Rock and Roll, which arrived with the British pop music invasion of America in the 1960s, is selling better than ever.

Long portrayed as sex-obsessed, linked to anarchy and danger, the Stones have recently been described in the American media as "mellow," "nearly middle-aged" and the "greatest Rock and Roll band in the world."

But colleagues who have worked with them describe the Stones as clever businessmen who are aware of every deal made for them as well as dedicated musicians who work hard to please their fans.

Their just concluded U.S. tour, which they played before more than two million people since the end of September, is reported to have been the most lucrative series of one-night-stands ever in the entertainment industry.

The tour itself is estimated to have grossed at least \$33 million, not when record sales, T-shirts, pyjamas and other items are included, the gross approaches \$120 million.

Besides ticket sales, the Stones are receiving several million dollars from the Jovan Corporation in that Jovan and spokesmen for the group say is the first deal between rock group and a corporation.

David Miller, advertising director for Jovan, says they put only at the company's sponsorship

was "a multi-million dollar involvement."

Jovan is a Chicago-based firm known mainly for its fragrances, notably musk oil. It expects to report sales of almost \$150 million for the 1981-82 fiscal year.

A television broadcast of one concert last week to 14 pay-television markets could add up to another \$6 million gross, according to an informed source involved with the production.

Kal Rudman, publisher of an influential programming guide for radio stations called "Friday Morning Quarterback" estimates the Stones will earn an extra \$50 million for their recent album "Tattoo You" and related singles by Christmas.

He adds another \$30 million for T-shirts and several million dollars for royalties which must be paid each time a Rolling Stones record is played on the radio.

Ahmet Ertegun, chairman of Atlantic Records which distributes Rolling Stones records, estimates an entourage of 150 people accompany the group on tour.

The group pays to use each arena or stadium where it plays. Madison Square Garden in New York costs \$30,000 plus 22.5 per cent of the gross over \$130,000, according to Kal Rudman.

And, said Mr. Ertegun of Atlantic Records, "They put on a great show. That costs them personally a lot of money."

"They spend that money because their primary wish is to entertain their fans. They could entertain without the firecrackers, balloons, expensive set and gimmicks."

Apart from their desire to please their fans, the stones are serious about making money.

"All the deals they've ever made have been understood by all members," said Mr. Ertegun, who has worked with the rolling stones for years. "They have a very active role."

"They're well aware of what deals are made, licensing their names, logo, T-shirts... what the gross is, what the net is and so on."

"Mick Jagger is a very astute and intelligent person. He has a keen understanding of all aspects of our business," Mr. Ertegun

added.

Part of the business is not touring too often, selectively leaking information about their plans and balloons, expensive set and gimmicks.

**The Rolling Stones, the craze of the sixties, are still very much in demand. Their own brand of rock and roll, which arrived with the British pop music invasion of America in the sixties, is selling better than ever. The Stones just concluded a U.S. tour during which, it is estimated, they entertained an audience of more than two million.**

announcing events with a flourish. The 1981 tour was the first in three years.

By the last concert in Hampton, Virginia, last week, the Stones had played 47 concerts to a total of 2.5 million people, a group spokesman said.

Shortly before Jagger himself announced the beginning of the

tour in Philadelphia, word "leaked" out of an impromptu Stones concert in a small club in Massachusetts. Several thousand people showed up and a melee developed outside.

"That secrecy, sneaking around, people love that," said a radio station programme manager in Providence, Rhode Island.

"Nothing about this tour has been normal. You don't sell out 60,000 seats in two hours," he added.

A promoter in the New York area, where tickets were sold through a lottery, said: "The response was overwhelming...we received well over half a million pieces of mail for 100,000 tickets."

— Reuters

## Time runs out for Year of the Dog

By Kay Tateishi

TOKYO — At midnight Dec. 31, Japan's bells rang in the year of the Dog, nearly the end of the cyclical parade of animals on the oriental zodiac.

The dog, according to the ancient legend on which the zodiac is based, was the 11th of 12 animals to visit the bedside of the dying Buddha. Each year in the cycle is named for one — the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog and boar and each symbol is said to influence the personality and fortunes of people born in that year.

Thus, those born in 1970, 1958, 1946, 1934, 1922, 1910, 1898 and 1886 are likely to have qualities often ascribed to the dog.

The oriental zodiac is widely followed throughout Asia, and most countries follow the Chinese lunar calendar, on which new year's will fall Jan. 25, 1982. The exceptions are Japan, South Korea and the Philippines — the region's only Roman Catholic nation.

But even in Japan, which adopted the Western calendar in 1873 and is now one of the world's most

advanced industrial societies, customs and traditions survive from the lunar calendar with its animal zodiac, introduced from China in 861 A.D.

Many people still use it as a guide for such things as the planting of rice and other crops, choice of wedding days, naming of children, selection of sites for houses, even days suitable for travel abroad.

Pictures of dogs dominate new year's cards, calendars and posters. Miniature likenesses adorn shelves, windows and doorways, and are made into cakes and candies.

## Dr. Wdowiak's stardust

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, (A.P.) — Stars are the stuff of dreams, of songs, poems and promises. But when Dr. Thomas Wdowiak reaches for the stars, he finds something more tangible by looking no farther than his own laboratory.

Dr. Wdowiak, an associate professor of astronomy at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, recently reported in the British scientific journal Nature that he has produced "star stuff"

well with others. They are champions of justice, take up worthy causes and work doggedly to succeed.

The almanac warns, however, that at times dog people are fault-finders, sharp-tongued, selfish, stubborn and "capable of eccentric behaviour."

Some notable figures born in past years of the dog include American writer Kurt Vonnegut Jr., South African heart specialist Dr. Christiaan Barnard, "Peanuts" cartoonist Charles Schulz, French designer Pierre Cardin and explorer Jacques Yves Cousteau, Italian lyric soprano Renata Tebaldi, Italian actress Sophia Loren, and American actor Charles Bronson.

Dog years also have been years of major marine disasters.

They include the blowing up of the American battleship Maine in Havana Harbour in 1898, which marked the start of the Spanish-American war, the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgoigne after a collision with the British ship Cromartyshire off Nova Scotia the same year, with 549 dead, the 1910 wreck of the French steamer General Chanzy off Minorca, Spain, with 200 lost, the sinking of the Japanese cruiser Nataka off Kamohaka, with 300 lost, in 1922, and the 1970 sinking of the South Korean ferry Namyong-Ho in the Korea Strait with 308 persons lost.

— Reuters

## MAID WANTED

Manager of a Japanese company in Amman needs a maid who can do housework and speak English.

Please call tel. 44235 or 42368 Amman (Mr. Kudo or Abu Shara)

**AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS CO. LTD**  
(MAQDADI)  
Announces  
the transfer of its head office to its new location  
on Jabal Hussein, Khaled Ibn Al Walid Street, next to the Golden Loaf, near Ministry of Interior Circle.  
Tel. 63973  
..ATTENTION... ATTENTION..

**JORDAN T.V.**  
Programme Dep.  
CHANNEL 6  
Tonight  
10: p.m.  
**Brideshead Revisited** Episode 2  
Exploring the glories of Brideshead, Carlos tells Sebastian that if it was his home he would never live anywhere else.  
He begins to learn from Sebastian that being a member of a Catholic family has its trials.  
Sebastian invites Carlos to his father Palazzo in Venice, where Lord Marchmain lives in voluntary exile with his mistress Cara

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WROPE  
NISEG  
LOYMED  
THACLE

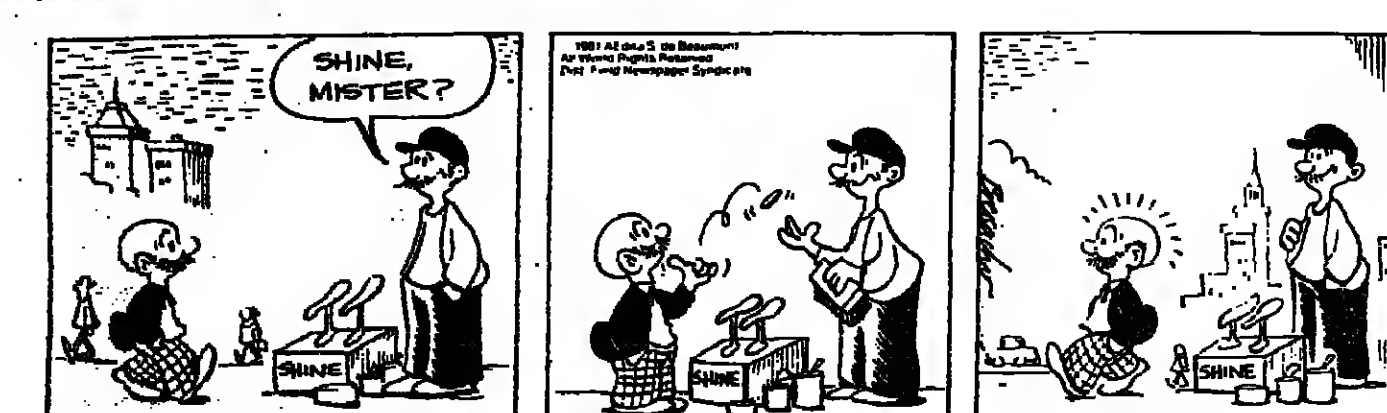
Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday's Jumbles: GUISE BOOTH AGHAST CANKER  
Answer: What the talkative butcher's "special" obviously was—TONGUE

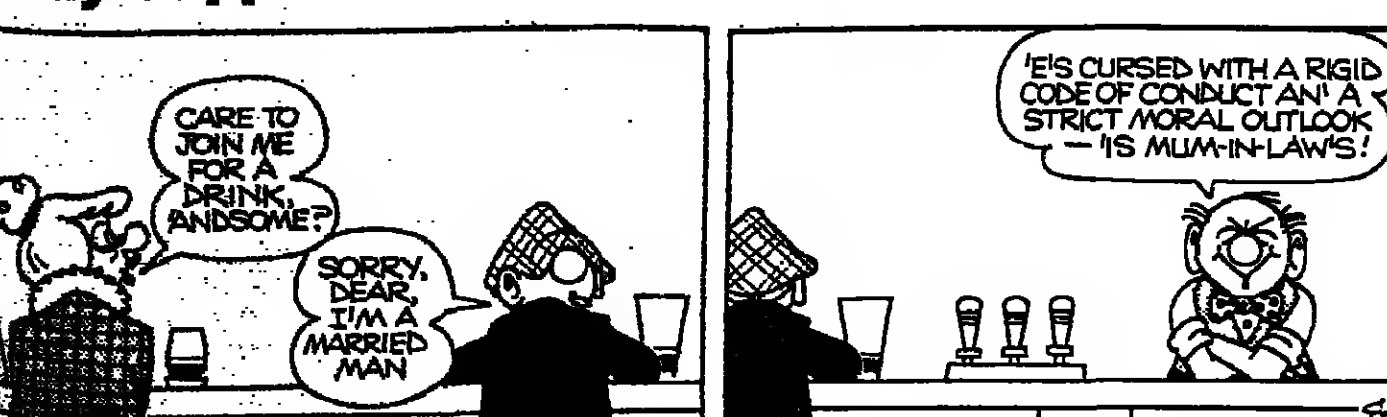
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Indy Capp



## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is your day to get together with those who can be helpful in making plans to have greater abundance in the future. The evening is fine for the entertainment of your choice.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There could be a delay in matters you have counted on, but keep busy in other activities for the time being. Be patient.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Listen carefully to what an associate has to say because if you misunderstand this person, there could be trouble.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) You may begin the new week without the data you need, but later you can obtain the necessary information. Be logical.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You could be in a self-pitying mood and this could prove destructive, so count your blessings and be thankful.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to change conditions around you so that you can have more success and happiness. Show more devotion to loved one.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Now is the time to hold steadfast to ideas that will help you gain your goals. Sidestep one who likes to gossip.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Showing others that you are good citizen is important today. Take time to study projects that could be profitable.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Engaging in new interests at this time could be dangerous, so wait for a better time. Don't neglect to pay your bills.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to keep promises you've made even though you are tempted to change your mind. Be less suspicious of others.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find out what associates expect of you and do your best to please them. Make plans to have greater success.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may feel like postponing an undesirable task, but this would be foolish of you. Keep busy and it will soon be behind you.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some recreation you desire is fine, provided you don't empty your wallet. Be sure to take needed health treatments.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be able to solve just about everything of a mechanical nature, but if your progeny becomes involved in emotional affairs, there could be headaches. Teach to be objective. There's a deep spiritual nature here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

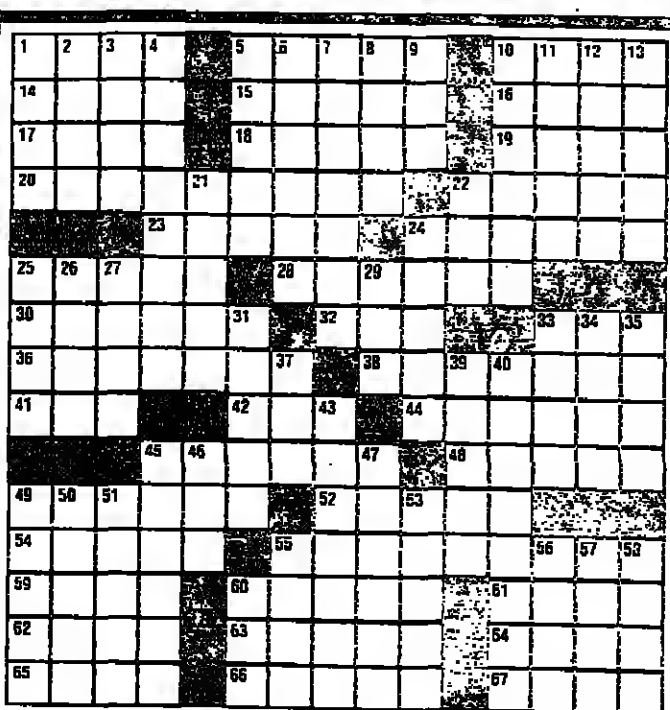
## THE Daily Crossword

By Kathryn Righter

ACROSS	23 Southern drink	49 Wheedle	13 Surflets
1 Betting considerations	24 Turns aside	52 A king of Naples	21 Oriental vessels
5 Having primary importance	25 Soul, in Hinduism	54 Capital of Guam	22 Blvd.
10 Containers	26 Poem	55 Atlantic game fish	24 Obliterate
14 Unintentional disclosure	30 Building material	59 Viva —	25 Competent
15 African antelope	32 Unit of weight	60 Liqueur	26 Illium
16 Continent	33 Doctors' org.	61 Soon	27 Rodents
17 High pref.	36 Throws in the clink	62 Annoys	28 Negative
18 Cubes	38 Fell	63 Corrosive	31 Sudden increase
19 Informal talk	41 Ocellus	64 Quote	33 Choir member
20 Pancakes	42 Home: abbr.	65 Shoemaker's model	34 Lacking spirit
22 One-seeded fruit: var.	44 Pillaged	66 Spars	35 Increases
	45 Scottish dish	67 Swiss artist	37 Wooden pin
	48 Glances		39 Tooth

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ORANGE	RAJAH	NAIR
RELAY	AMIS	AGUE
ONION	SHIRAZ	IGRIS
POPE	ALLO	ABASH
SHENIC	PLAID	SHIPS
HORSE	LAUREN	CHAP
OMIT	TRA	TATA
REIC	HORSEY	RAIDER
ERIA	RODIE	RIKERS
EPIDIO	PSIA	SOAR
BEAT	SADEA	OHORSE
BATE	LOTIS	UNTIL
SITE	FLAIT	MEISY



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# WORLD

## Church, generals fail to see eye-to-eye over Polish crisis

SAW, Jan. 10 (R) — Poland's fifth week under martial law with signs that the Catholic church had made some progress in persuading the military to give up power.

Some sources said prospects for a breakthrough faded when military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, failed at a meeting to resolve their differences.

Talks were believed to have been first since the army takeover but the sources said the two sides made little progress on demands for immediate restoration of civil rights and the abolition of martial law.

Lack of progress was reflected in a bland statement by the news agency PAP, which said the two men exchanged intentions aiming at the restoration of life to Poland.

In the absence of all other independent organisations, the church played a pivotal role in the military crisis since Dec. 13.

The authorities still appear uncertain about what to do about Solidarity. They have given themselves until Jan. 20 to work out a clearer policy before Gen. Jaruzelski addresses the Sejm (parliament) on the state of the country.

Government officials say the Sejm will approve a martial law decree by the council of state in a move which would ensure continued suspension of union and civil rights even if the army returns to barracks.

The Sejm has balked in the recent past from outlawing strikes and declaring a state of emergency, but it is expected to put up no such resistance under martial law.

The authorities have made it clear that they want a period of peace — free from strikes — to put through what are likely to be painful economic measures.

Meanwhile military patrols are becoming less obvious and the sight of armoured personnel carriers and tanks, common in the first few days of martial law, is now rare.

Poles can now talk to each other by telephone inside major cities. Warsaw's phones were reconnected today.

Pre-censorship has been lifted for foreign correspondents but with a warning that they would bear the consequences if they transgressed martial law regulations.

These could include punishment for conveying what military authorities consider false or harmful information.

While announcing the changes the government declared it would not succumb to political pressure from the West and that Western economic sanctions would only prolong military rule.

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counts and payrolls which it said were found at the movement's Warsaw branch.

In the background the television played music which could only be described as sinister.

The authorities have announced a minor easing of martial law restrictions on international flights and a partial reopening of universities.

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Malaysian FM reported missing

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 10 (R) — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie was missing today after a light plane disappeared while flying him to his constituency, the national news agency Bernama reported.

Police launched a massive ground search in the jungle north of here after an air force plane spotted what looked like the wreckage of an aircraft, Bernama said.

Tan Sri Ghazali, appointed to his post in a cabinet reshuffle last July, left an airforce base here this morning for his constituency about 150 kilometres north of here but failed to arrive.

Police said Prof. Senzani cried "don't shoot" when they raided his flat on yesterday. They found an arsenal of weapons including small missiles, bazookas and a Soviet-made RPG-7 grenade launcher.

Police Chief Giovanni Pollio said the overnight operation in the Rome area resulted in the discovery of three Red Brigades hideouts and 10 arrests, including that of Prof. Senzani.

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At least two of the group were arrested after they tried to distribute pamphlets during a rally at the Singapore national stadium yesterday to celebrate the Prophet Mohammad's birthday, the announcement said.

The pamphlets alleged that the government was oppressing the Malays and suppressing the Malay language and culture.

They also accused the government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of using Islam to "deceive the Muslims to achieve its political ends," the announcement said.

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Government efforts at crop substitution and opium eradication in Burma have to contend with well-armed rebels who control the growing areas.

"It's a blazing gunbattle type of operation," a DEA spokesman said.

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## Italian police nab suspects; no clue to Dozier kidnap yet

ROME, Jan. 10 (R) — Police hunting for a U.S. general kidnapped by Italy's Red Brigades arrested 10 suspected members of the guerrilla organisation in Rome at the weekend.

They said the round-up was one of their biggest successes against the Marxist Brigades who have waged a campaign of assassinations and kidnappings against leaders of Italian society.

Those arrested included criminology professor Giovanni Senzani who is alleged to be the guerrillas' ideologist.

The group were questioned today about possible links with the disappearance of Brig. Gen. James Dozier but informed sources said none had emerged so far.

The 40-year-old general, a senior NATO commander, was taken from his home in Verona on Dec. 17. The Brigades say they have put him on trial at a "people's prison."

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## Blizzards cause havoc in England

LONDON, Jan. 10 (R) — Four more people were feared dead today in blizzards which have already claimed four lives in Britain, caused havoc on roads and railways and left 30,000 homes without electricity.

Police said two teenage schoolboys, who may have camped out after running away from home

two days ago, were still missing.

A 27-year-old man has not been seen since he drove off from his girlfriend's home last Friday and police searching for a 71-year widow found a woman's body in a river.

Although there was little fresh snow overnight, arctic temperatures and biting winds froze snowdrifts solid, making travelling hazardous.

In Wales, the worst hit area, about 600 stranded motorists spent their second night in emergency shelters. Police blocked motorways with huge snowballs to stop drivers from running into further trouble.

More than 30,000 homes in Wales and southwest England were still without electricity after engineers abandoned attempts to reach broken power lines.

Only one runway was open at London's main Heathrow airport and long delays were expected on most flights.

British Rail, which yesterday abandoned all timetables in the heavily snow-bound western region, was hoping to reopen services between some major cities today.

In one bizarre incident, a man was found with his lips stuck to his car in the Scottish highlands town of Perth. He had been trying to

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## Pravda charges U.S. uses Polish crisis to undermine relations

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